

Bruce Halstead, USF&W
1125 16th Street, Room 209
Arcata, CA 95521

John Munn, CDF
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Halstead and Mr. Munn,

November 16, 1998

Thank you for reviewing the concerns of Humboldt County residents towards the draft Habitat Conservation Plan and Sustained Yield Plan submitted by Pacific Lumber Company.

We can all agree with the woman who spoke at the Eureka hearings recalling the changes in humanity's perspective throughout history towards slaves and women and their gain in constitutional rights as living beings.

As a social scientist I have been researching the changes in perspective towards fundamental natural processes. While we may not agree on extent of their right to existence, we should understand the necessity of their existence for all life. The quality of life on the Northcoast today and for generations to follow is dependent upon clean water, air and soil which sustains the natural systems, wildlife and people across the landscape.

Analysis of communities once based on natural resource economies in the counties of Trinity, Siskiyou, and Del Norte, California and Josephine and Jackson, Oregon reveal severely depressed economic and ecological conditions (exerpts from Draft Report attached). Steps being taken in these communities for recovery include an overwhelming percentage of restorative action plans for the landscape; the streams, the riparian zones, the forests systems and the agricultural lands damaged by over harvesting and pesticides. The need to diversify the economy is imminent; due to the realization that present conditions will not sustain livelihood. Because of past practices, humanity is designing change for business as usual : no clearcutting or pesticide use, promoting selective cut and certification, all to revive the landscape.

Other testimony by residents and scientists, such as Pat Higgins, attest to the extensive loss of salmon and impaired water courses in the watersheds on Pacific Lumber's land. Regardless of the new countervailing studies by the forest industry which deny responsibility to loss and have obvious influence over their results, what steps are being taken for the recovery of degraded habitats? Pacific Lumber's Sustained Yield Plan proposes to harvest 32% more forest than will grow back over the first decade. In four years, 25% of the company's land will be logged (54,382 acres). Over 35,000 of these acres will be clearcut, and over 2,500 of these acres are uncut old-growth forests. The short-term liquidation of forest resources will be at a tremendous long-term environmental and economic cost.

RECEIVED

US Fish & Wildlife Service
Coos Bay, OR
Arcata, CA

KOS
1

Pacific Lumber's application for "incidental take" permits in the HCP include a total of 36 protected and rare species. Any protection for these species for the next 50 years is discounted by the "No Surprises" policy. Conservation biology demonstrates that species-specific conservation measures and fragmented islands of habitat that will remain will not prevent further decline and listing of these threatened and endangered fish, amphibians, birds and mammals.

The proposed HCP and SYP would allow Pacific Lumber to log over 17,000 acres of ancient and residual forest habitat, killing between 251 and 340 marbled murrelets in the process. Will this reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of this species?

We must pursue an alternative based on conservation of ancient and residual forests, protection and restoration of streams, and long-term certified sustainable forestry.

The day has not come yet in which some people or the timber barons in Humboldt County realize the value of restoring and protecting what remains. Lets hope it will not take complete deterioration before we recognize what sustains all livelihood.

Since history shows the perspective of humanity is slow to changes, it falls upon leaders in our regulatory agencies to set the standards. Pacific Lumber's draft HCP and SYP plans would set a precedent for future land management and should not be approved.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Katherine D Simon
1182 Buttermilk Lane
Arcata CA 95521

KOS-

1

CON.

Coexistence :
An Investment for Future Generations;
Reflections on Visions for Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion

Katherine Dee Simon

October 1998

**DRAFT -relevant segments to demonstrate restorative action plans
due to overharvested landscapes (10 Of 20 pages)** KD Simon

Coexistence : An Investment for Future Generations;
Reflections on Visions for Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion

In addition to six other renowned global locations, the World Wildlife Fund has designated the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion as a remnant of "biologically, the richest temperate areas in the world" (WWF 2000).

Community members in the various watersheds in this region have reported grave concerns and are seeking solutions to the problems effecting the degraded landscape and many of its inhabitants; the closure of mills, the loss of jobs, urban encroachment, social and natural infrastuructural degeneration, clearcutting of forests, adverse impact from ranching and logging on steep slopes, hydraulic mining, pesticide use, excess fuel build-up, extensive road building, mud slides and erosion, floods and stream deterioration all adding to the immense decline of spotted owl, the marbled murrelet and the sacred salmon (FEMAT, 1993; Frissewell, 1996; HCAP, 1994; HOEDP, 1993; OOI, 1993; OURWC, 1997; OWHP, 1996; SGF, 1998; SAV, 1995; SCCAP, 1996; STAP, 1995; WIA, 1994; YOEDP, 1997-98).

Prominent events at the end of the 20th Century uncover the state of affairs which is bringing together members of the communities in the Pacific Northwest to revitalize the way of life. Many of the practices people are designing can be seen as analogous to Aldo Leopold's definition of conservation, that is, human efforts aimed towards "harmony between man and nature." They're similar to Leopold's "land ethic (that) simply enlarges the boundaries of the community to include soils, waters, plants, and animals or collectively the land" (Leopold 1949).

A look at communities in Josephine and Jackson Counties, Oregon and Siskiyou, Trinity and Del Norte Counties, California during the years 1991-1998 shows the cultural lifestyles attempting to transform from natural resource-based economies to more diversified economies. From a sociological perspective, this paper particularly analyzes those who have applied for federal assistance from Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative (NEAI) funding to revitalize their depressed economic state. A majority of the goals within the strategic/action plans take into account the limited natural resources and limited social capital within the community's particular watershed. Embracing an ethnographic view of community-generated "visions for the future," a summary unveils patterns and common themes and expands our understanding of fundamental issues at stake.

Visions for the Future

Visions of future generally focused around self-reliant communities, increased employment opportunities, abundant wildlife and fish and clean land, air and water retaining the pristine and remote rural character.

Most of the reports discussed in this paper were prepared as "Community Action Plans, a step-by-step program to help people visualize what they would like their community to be in the future and to develop strategies to work towards accomplishing that 'vision'" (SCCAP, 1996). Throughout a series of meetings with diverse members of community the collective process of delineating a vision statement was followed by outlining the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for community development. The main issues of priority were then transformed into specific goals and tasks (SCCAP, 1996).

Patterns that show a change in directions, as noted in 45 action/strategy plans, outline steps for economic revitalization. Almost a third or 14 reports are from Oregon and two thirds or 31 are from California. They date from 1991 to 1998. The different plans were collected from federal, state, county, nonprofit and tribal offices.

Sociologist Bill Devall maintains that, "One has to question the effectiveness of political climate and caring for the earth by examining the changes in the source of thinking of industrial people and resource imperialistic ideology which underlie the economic structures of society." (Devall, 1988) A correlation between political oversight and the economic, government and grassroots foundation of the communities and their watersheds will follow.

Human social systems' dependence on the natural systems has influenced the wide-spread utilitarian approach to land management. In 1993, the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) outlines a shift to an ecosystems approach. A more holistic plan, it mandates design for the:

Maintenance and restoration of biological diversity, particularly that of the late-succession and old-growth forest ecosystems; maintenance of long-term site productivity of forest ecosystems; maintenance of suitable levels of renewable natural resources including timber, other forest products, and other facets of forest values; and maintenance of rural economies and communities (FEMAT, 1993, ii).

To explore the shifts in thinking and subsequent actions, this paper looks at prevailing themes in the action/strategy plans. Insights on National and State Levels outline policy direction for the region. Assessment of Social and Natural Infrastructures and Hazards reveals pressing needs for sustainability. In the various watersheds throughout the counties, Alternate Practices, Development vs. Growth, Vestiges of Remoteness and A Spirit of Self-Reliance each grapple with means to achieve Civic and Government Responsibility of caring for the well being of the inhabitants and their places of dwelling.

Insights on National and State Levels

Many social conflicts are created by contrasting beliefs and actions towards land management policy and implementation. Critiques of government policy, forestry practices and corporate operations by environmentalists is a source for understanding major conflicts between those who pursue instrumental or economic gain from natural resources and those in favor of reversing the declining rate of biological diversity in recognition of its intrinsic value (Hawkins, 1994).

Environmentalists are noted for supporting John Muir's call for preservation of pristine natural areas as opposed to the prevailing multiple-use practices promoted by Forest Service Chief Gifford Pinchot that date back to the early 1900's (Grumbine, 1992; 137-39). The essence of many local activists' focus is to continue the goal to encourage change in public policy towards preservation and protection of endangered and threatened species and their habitats. Since the early 1970s, efforts have been directed towards working in the field with local and national politicians and in the court systems to halt the intensive logging, ranching and mining in the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion (Pace & McKay, 1991).

Those members of society with some knowledge of the processes of ecology can easily understand the thrust of the economical and ecological changes taking place in the social fabric of communities being correlated to an increase in the understanding of the integral value of biological diversity in the forest and stream ecosystems.

Others, however, have yet to reconcile the vital role biological diversity plays in preserving ecosystems that provide among other things - food, timber, regulation of global and local climates and the production and maintenance of soils (Erlich & Wilson, 1991; McNeely et. al., 1990; Noss & Cooperider, 1994; Soule & Kohm, 1989).

In 1984, Harvard biologist E.O. Wilson contended that "biodiversity is a high ethical, economic and spiritual value in which a handful of soil and leaf litter from a forest floor contains more of order and structure, and particularly of history, than the entire section of all other planets combined" (Wallace 1992).

E.O. Wilson argues the graveness of the present situation (Oelschlaeger, 1994, 131). He foretells the sixth massive extinction in the evolution of life; "the one process now going on that will take million of years to correct is the loss of genetic and species diversity of natural habitats. This is the folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us" (Kellert & Wilson, 1993, 4).

Environmental activists' concerns are believed to be fundamental for the survival of threatened animal and rare plant species and their habitats in the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion. Some of these areas of high biological diversity are the remaining groves of fragmented core refuges of ancient old growth redwoods, douglas fir or Port Orford cedars for the spotted owl, marbled murrelet or Pacific salamander. Other areas of concern include areas of functional connectivity such as stands of second growth with predators like the Pacific fisher, wolverine, elk, wolf, grizzly bear or riparian zones that enhance conditions in streams for salmon or steelhead (Gould, 1997; Lukas, 1998; McKinnley, 1997; Nawa & Noss, 1997; Pace & McKay, 1991; Vance-Borland et. al., 1995).

The course of events in the woods in the end of this century reveal extensive "social conflict and political gridlock" (FEMAT, 1993). In the Pacific Northwest, there have been recent rulings in favor of preservation, such as Judge Dwyer's 1991 U.S. District Court injunction on logging practices in the current range, the old growth habitats, of the Northern Spotted owl. Another ruling in favor of protecting species habitat is the 1994 Sweet Home Supreme Court case which aims to secure old growth forest nesting sites deemed critical for the survival of the marbled murrelet.

In 1993, President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore along with several interagency, scientific, conservation, timber industry and local members of distressed communities drafted biological, economic and social requirements to be integrated into a solution, the North West Forest Plan (NWFP); a plan to incorporate the adoption of an ecosystem approach to policies and practices across the landscape (FEMAT, 1993). The Adaptive Management Areas (AMA) in the NWFP were designed to build partnerships in order "to learn how to do ecosystem management in terms of both technical and social challenges" (*Ibid.*).

One of the NWFP objectives President Clinton stated is, *"That this is not about choosing between jobs and the environment, but about recognizing the importance of both and recognizing that virtually everyone here and everyone in this region cares about both"* (FEMAT 1993, i).

Assessment of Social and Natural Infrastructures and Hazards

In the reports from the communities in the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion, many revealed a high reliance upon public assistance for the unemployed and their families. The "Long Term Economic Distress" of communities in Trinity, Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties in this review exhibited social distress stemming from a 24 month unemployment rate of 14.3 percent (SCCAP, 1996). The rates of unemployment or underemployment have been high in the communities of Josephine and Jackson Counties also (MCC, 1995, WIA, 1994). Unemployment in Shady Cove, Jackson County fell from 17.6% in 1980 to 11.2% in 1990 (SGSP, 1996). Transfer payments in lieu of welfare, social security, disability and retirement accounted for almost half of rural income.

Causes of unemployment in the timber industry are multifaceted. For instance, the remoteness of the small rural community of Hyampom makes *"it difficult for its' local mills to compete against larger mills."* *"Most of the industrial private timber land came under ownership of larger timber companies who exported logs out of the area."* *"The availability of sawlogs began to dry up."* The accumulation of the 1964 unusual storm event and the catastrophic flooding of the valley,... heavily harvested lands in the mid 80's.... hillsides eroding into the aquatic habitat,... a 1987 drought, devastating forest fires and increased public pressure for environmentally responsible timber management each were attributed to the drastic decline in anadromous fish or available timber for harvest (HCAP, 1994).

The Southern Trinity Strategic Plan explains the need to compete in the international timber market which has been changing the timber industry for several decades, bringing increased mechanization, consolidation and specialization is coupled with changing world markets and recent increases in corporate mergers.... it is a traumatic environment for a work force looking for job security (STAP, 1995).

A socio-economic study found "the pattern of unemployment in Siskiyou County is more closely correlated with statewide unemployment rates that with timber volume, the driving force behind a manufacturing decline is not stronger environmental regulations, trends look at multinational companies or new international trade agreements." Moreover, "the loss of timber jobs has not damaged the county economy as a whole, as these positions have been replaced by other areas as the economy grows in size and diversityfor every timber job lost, five jobs have been created in self-employment, retail trade and services"(Norgaard, 1997, 4-5).

In the action/strategy plans most vision statements or strategies resembled this segment of the Vision for Montague: *Business development includes environmentally friendly industries that preserve the quality of air, water and soils* (MCAP, 1994).

In Southern Trinity, Western Pacific Logging Company has plans to diversify and retrain much of its work force into Hazardous Material Emergency Response Teams (STAP, 1995).

To better protect the environment...protection of many different water sources that flow into Hoopa Valley, drinking, fishery.... Stream zones and cultural reserves are excluded from intensive forest management on the Hoopa Valley Reservation (HOEDP, 1993, B-3).

Hoopa Valley Tribe's OEDP explains 90% of the Trinity riverflow is diverted by the Trinity River Dam to the Central Valley and the downstream, cumulative impacts include a drastic decline of salmon and steelhead populations, as much as 90% (HOEDP, 1993).

Alternate Practices Across the Region

There were several action plans designed for long-term bioeconomic investments found in sustainable ecoforestry and agricultural practices and restoration of aquatic systems.

Sustainable forestry practices should avoid the use of clear cutting and herbicides was mention in Hyampom and several Oregon community action plans (HCAP, 1994)(WIA, 1994).

The Hoopa Valley Tribe's Tsemeta Forest Regeneration Complex's state of the art greenhouse currently supplies all the seedlings necessary to restock the Reservation's harvested timber lands (Ibid., 10). In the Hoopa Valley Tribe's Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP), The Hoopa Forest Industry is committed to logging practices which protect the forest environment. Although such practices are not always the most economical, they do address long term needs for a healthy forest (Ibid., 12). In the OEDP one goal entailed: *Pursue development on the Reservation which reduces the Tribe's dependence on timber resource* (Ibid., 41). Other practices aim to protect and conserve endangered, rare and sensitive species with a comprehensive wildlife management program (Ibid., B-13-4).

The East Weaver Creek and Indian Valley Fuels Reduction Demonstration Projects by the Trinity Bioregional Group, the Trinity County Resource Conservation District, the Trinity GIS project at Hayfork Watershed Center with UC Cooperative Extension included evaluation and monitoring of the impacts of forest fuels modification projects on forest structure, wildlife and biodiversity. Future projects focus on emergency precautions: *Construction of fuelbreaks around the community; Development of additional water storage, of fire hydrants on existing water lines, an alternate escape route through Sierra Pacific Industries and a phone chain system to notify landowners* (KPU, 1995).

The Hayfork AMA in California, comprised of the Hayfork Watershed Research and Training Center, the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Trinity Occupational Training Center, Shasta College, and Pacific Southwest Research Station worked together to initiate a small diameter demonstration project (AMA, 1997, 11). This project included the development of a mill to process smaller diameter material acquired from areas with heavy fuels, evaluation and research of market feasibility and monitoring harvest impacts (AMA, 1997, 11).

Projects in the Applegate AMA in Oregon began with watershed analysis and community involvement. Their landscape approach addressed such projects as *thinning, selective cutting, brush removal, road decommissioning, riparian area restoration, seeding of native species and fire reintroduction on over 7,500 acres*. Logging techniques include, *helicopter, cable & tractor or horse logging, feller-bunchers and small track-mounted machines*. Compared to previous projects, fewer roads were constructed and more were decommissioned (AMA, 1997).

The Applegate Partnership and the Rogue Institute for Ecology and Economy are working through partnerships with the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service and local watershed groups to encourage: *Promotion of certified sustainable harvesting. Development of ways to use manzanita, chaparral, and other non-timber forest products. Promotion of selective cutting to avoid the negative consequences of clearcutting and to preserve biodiversity. Working with the Oregon Department of Forestry. Providing encouragement to BLM and Forest Service to account for private logging impacts in determining ecologically-sound practices on public lands. Development of strategy to address land management on private, industrial lands. Talking with companies as private concerned citizens. Promotion of riparian planting along rivers and streams through the Applegate River Watershed Council. Working with private land owners to keep cattle out of streams and promote fencing* (AVSP, 1997).

Value added production was mentioned frequently as projects, such as, those discussed at a 1995 Natural Resources-Based Regional Forum. Participants from the Timber/Wood Products Industry Cluster Focus Group concluded that future opportunities are in the production of hardwoods. Representatives from Louisiana Pacific, Keller Custom Wood, University of California, Davis, Institute for Sustainable Forestry and Roseburg Forest Products outline some of the key elements of their vision for *Collaborating to Compete in the New Economy : An economic strategy for California* which include: *The future is producing environmentally safe products, using recycled materials and better utilizing all components of the tree. New practices will increase the portion of lands practicing sustainable harvesting - value added products will be engineered wood products of higher quality with less fiber* (CCNE 1996).

The Karuk Rustic Decor/ Furniture Manufacturing Enterprise uses raw materials from local commercial thinning and is located in Happy Camp (RNEAI, 1996,71-2).

On the Oregon state level, the 1993 Watershed Health Program acknowledges the growing evidence of problems in the watersheds and river basins, from new listings of endangered species to disputes over limited water resources. Aims are directed to *restoring health to degraded watersheds thus contributing to state's economy*. The Goals and Objectives are: 1) *Begin to recover fish and wildlife habitat to improve the overall productivity and stability of natural resources in the basins;* 2) *Maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality and quantity in the basins;* 3) *Maintain fish, wildlife and plant populations at sustainable levels while still providing for consumptive uses of water.*

The program targets the South Coast/Rogue and Grand Ronde regions with the development of 13 Watershed Councils to work in partnership with the state. On the Rogue, some projects completed by the Applegate Watershed Council include *a watershed newspaper; a watershed stream corridor planting project; reconstruction of a control structure and fish screen for an irrigation ditch; and grading and repairing an unsurfaced road to curtail sediment impacts to a high-value spawning area* (OWHP, 1995).

Covering the Ruch/Upper Applegate, the Applegate, the Williams and the Murphy communities, one of the Applegate Valley goals is to: *Restore, by 2006, the biological productivity of the basin in order to provide for viable commercial and recreational ocean fisheries and in-river tribal (subsistence, ceremonial, and commercial) and recreational fisheries (AVSP, 1997).*

Objectives include: *Protect stream and riparian habitat from potential damage caused by timber harvesting and related activities. Tasks involve: improve timber harvesting practice through training workshops; develop habitat protection and management standards; develop a fish habitat database; develop an index of habitat integrity; monitor recovery of habitat in logged watersheds; promote necessary changes in forestry regulations (AVSP, 1997).*

The Governor of California's 1997 Watershed Initiative established a Watershed Protection and Restoration Council to focus on *fostering and supporting local community-based watershed management activities along with coordination among State Agencies. The Initiative is designed to protect fisheries and habitat based upon hydrologic boundaries which offers means to protect and enhance both the environment and economic values of California's watersheds. The August 1998 budget has provided funding earmarked for technical assistance, project oversight, and basin planning, administration of projects to restore coastal anadromous fish, and funding for local watershed coordinators (www, 1998).*

Major projects in the Yurok Tribal Fisheries Division are *net harvest monitoring, fish surveys and habitat assessment throughout the lower Klamath Basin, marine mammal study in the Klamath estuary and A Watershed Restoration Project in the lower Klamath tributaries in cooperation with the California Coastal Conservancy, NCIDC & Simpson Timber Company (YOEPD, 1997-8, 25-6). Other restoration work by Yurok Youth Corps is being planned on major spawning streams, instream survey work, small-scale rearing ponds and aims to mitigate the damage caused by many years of questionable land and resource use practices and represent the best hope for the survival of the native fishery (Ibid., 22).*

Since 1996 the Karuk tribes' Department of Natural Resources, USDI Fish & Wildlife Service have been engaged in *Mid-Klamath River Salmon Fisheries Enhancement* at Big Bar, Camp Creek and Red Cap Creek (KCDC, 1998, 4).

Goals in the Strategic Action Plan for Forest Health for Orleans-Somes Bar read: *Conduct seminar on the use of small diameter wood & ecologically sustainable equipment and techniques and furniture making using small diameter green wood. Implementing a pilot on-the-ground test on private property of the use of fire to reduce fuels & fire risk & to enhance vegetation. Establishment of a work crew for watershed restoration projects specific to degradation of anadromous fish habitat (OSBCAP, 1998).*

The recovery of the fisheries and economies were drafted in the South Fork Trinity River CRMP, a draft coordinated resource management plan. Goals involve: *Performing upland watershed analysis and inventory. Determination of risk potential for sediment yield private and public land. Prevention of the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act through habitat improvement and population recovery. Increasing forest productivity through soil conservation (SFTRCRMP, 1996).*

Development Vs. Growth

Regional findings from *Economic Well-Being and Environmental Protection in the Pacific Northwest*, a consensus report of 34 economists in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, and Montana, show a high correlation between environmental protection and economic vitality in the Northwest (Power, 1995). They are analogous to large scale global and national economic trends, in that, "this region is going through a major economic restructuring, with some major industries in decline while other, relatively new, sectors are expanding vigorously." It specifies that, "the region is perceived as providing a superior, attractive environment in which to live, work, and do business. The natural environment appears to be especially important."

A summary of a few of the key points include: 1) regional economies have diversified, creating many new sources of high paying jobs; the economy no longer relies solely on aerospace or natural-resource industries 2) environmental protection is not the source of widespread job losses or economic disruptions 3) to attract new jobs and incomes in the future, natural-resource communities must support actions to protect the region's quality-of-life factors 4) the highest value use of natural resources is often to protect and enhance and 5) future jobs and incomes will depend more on protection of the region's natural resources than their degradation. They determined that the highest value of a forest, river, or other natural entity "will be to protect and enhance it, because, it will strengthen one set of forces that is creating new jobs and higher incomes" (Power, 1995).

"States that do the most to protect their natural resources also wind up with the strongest economies and best jobs for their citizens" (Hall, 1994). This conclusion is based on a study by the Institute for Southern Studies that ranked the fifty states and evaluated each state's economic performance and the stresses on its' natural environment. Oregon ranked 8th in economic health and 9th in ecological health of all the states, whereas, California ranked 19th and 13th, respectively.

The basis of many of the community based visions can be traced to the Rocky Mountain Institute Model for Economic Renewal(RMI/ER). Michael Kinsley describes the model as both a philosophy of sustainable development and a step-by-step process for achieving it. RMI/ER addresses economic practices which can be compared to expansion verses development. In one sense growth can lead to increase in quantity of resource consumption; whereas development will increase in the quality of renewal practices. Sustainable development puts people to work within existing perimeters and avoids the problems often associated with physical expansion needed to create jobs(Kinsley 1997).

Solutions sought for the "Long Term Economic Distress" or high unemployment found in each of the counties address both traditional growth and new development oriented models of economic revitalization.

Goals in the Butte Valley Strategic Plan reveal: *Encourage the restoration and rehabilitation of highway, streamside and wildlife corridors. Identify and acquire future lands as needed. Foster increased recognition of the watershed, scenic, recreation, and wildlife contributions that multiply and balance the economic benefits with available and renewable forest conditions, materials and experiences* (BVSP, 1998).

For the small towns in Butte Valley, California, they want *planned growth. The quality of life is essential. Our goal is not growth at any cost!* (CAPBV,1998). Similarly, Southern Trinity strategic plan describes the goal *is not to grow bigger, but better* (STAP, 1995).

An excerpt from the Vision for Ruch/Upper Applegate is *"We have limited our growth, and many different types of people can afford to live in our community. We know the carrying capacity of our watershed in terms of water, other resources and live within these limits* (AVSP,1997).

Vestiges of Remoteness

The richness of natural entities and the low cost of living was mention frequently as being very attractive place to live and visit. "Communities offering natural amenities are able to attract tourists, seasonal-home owners, and retirees whose presence supports the {unique} service economy" (Niemi & Whitelaw, 1997). While some in the Applegate Valley emphasized *moderate tourism and discouragement of becoming a destination resort* (AVSP, 1997), several had regional marketing strategies. An emphasis on recreational opportunities and tourism were the most frequently mentioned goals suggested to revitalize local economies.

The goal of the Illinois Valley Strategic Update Plan is *to create a net gain of 150 new jobs by year 2000. Goals to create a viable destination industry, increase visitor length of stay, develop eco-tourism attraction and market the areas unique combination of rugged charm & character.*

Maintain our natural resources for use now and in the future, educate the community and newcomers about the importance of healthy riparian zones for the maintenance of water quality and aquatic habitat. Restore and protect the natural environment and the ecologically significant areas that maintain the quality of life (IVSUP, 1996).

Part of the Vision for Shady Cove reads "We want a community....That is environmentally sound and in harmony with nature... Where the (Rogue) river is a showcase with access for residents and visitors" (SGSP, 1996).

In Siskiyou County, a plan was suggested for a Cooperative with Klamath River Fisheries Bill and citizens of the City of Yreka and the development of a Yreka Creek Linear Parkway as a model of civic pride and a theme of restoration of aquatic and fisheries resources (YCAP, 1988).

The mission of the Big Bar Community Action Plan is to define and develop human and natural resources in a manner that is environmentally sensitive and economically productive and will provide community stability while enhancing our quality of life. Due to their location they receive the benefit of outstanding natural resources (CAPBB, 1994).

The Spirit of Self-Reliance

Background information on Shady Cove states, *Residents still enjoy a sense of place and a sense of community. When they talk about the town, they point to the river running through it, the natural beauty of their surroundings, and a small town atmosphere of friendliness and helpfulness (SCSP, 1996).*

The Vision for Gasquet reveals that *Gasquet will be a small quiet rural community with attractive basic services clustered for residents and visitors. The village will be known for its friendly, self reliant nature, unique quality of life, sound infrastructure, support of education and pride in its community, its clean river and its beautiful forest. One goal is to build a community building to serve the community's recreational, educational, cultural and social events (GCAP, 1995).*

Like most of the remote communities, *Hyampom is best described as having rich traditions and as being independent and self reliant..... families struggle to survive as much as possible off what they can raise on their own lands. The residents are proud of their abilities to cope and thrive in such a small and isolated community... . Hyampom Community Council holds holding monthly pot-luck dinners and community meetings (HCAP, 1994).*

Civic and Government Responsibility

The challenges for Del Norte, Siskiyou and Trinity Counties found in a 1995 assessment of their local economic development each emphasized a need for cooperation and coordination between public and private sectors (BGU, 1995). Frequently mentioned in Del Norte County and some other plans was the reference to "permit people away" or *overregulation, negative attitude and lack of leadership (OOI, 1993).*

A weakness mentioned in Siskiyou County is "Strong environmental values among most newcomers and anti-growth activism which needs to be addressed by public education and inclusion in economic development discussions and planning processes (BGU, 1995, 52). Some actions proposed within the plans with the public and government entities include:

The vision in Butte Falls states *private timber within the town limits will be publicly owned by a citizen land trust.. The goal of identify and acquire future lands as needed entails development of a newly formed community development corporation, citizen land trust, and Butte Falls Foundation (BFSP, 1991).*

The Ruch/Upper Applegate area have a strategy of developing an on going self-governance structure as a citizen's advisory committee, neighborhood council, or town council that would participate in land use review processes, and foster community development (AVSP, 1997).

The Williams Community Area seek ongoing relationship with federal land management agencies regarding management of natural resources. Coordination of resource management should be defined by watershed boundaries. Action steps include better access to public lands for recreation, wildcrafting and firewood and the development of stewardship programs (AVSP, 1997).

An Oregon Department of Forestry program for private land forestry, the Stewardship Incentive Program, provides financial assistance for thinning, reducing competing vegetation and reforestation (WIA, 1994).

In the Applegate Valley recommendations for new policy include: Offer tax breaks to private landowners who take steps to reduce fire hazard, and penalize property owners who do not take such steps and thereby increase the fire risk to neighbors. Monitor building codes (required setbacks from river, for example) and ensure adequate notification to neighbors whose interests are affected by increased development. Develop tax mechanisms which support conservative building (AVSP, 1997).

Residents in the Applegate Valley have a clear value that growth not exceed water capacity. Strategy and actions include: Develop a voluntary well level monitoring system to measure the static head of wells ...two times a year....Link carrying capacity of water table to land use...work with counties to limit growth on available ground and surface water. Do not permit downzoning of forests reserve lands. Get on-going dialogue with counties and with congressional representatives (AVSP, 1997).

Action Steps; Towards the Livable Communities of the Tomorrow, suggests public policy that reflects human and environmental needs are integrated. Governance and policy continue to support and protect a strong land base of agricultural, forest and green and open space in order to enhance economy and quality of life. Public lands need specific legislation to deal with revenue flow to allow reinvestment of locally created revenues. Private lands need specific legislation to deal with taxation changes and other incentives; Convince and support federal congress people and O & C (logging) Association on BLM lands (BFF, 1997).

Strategy for Siskiyou County involved improving planning and permit process-improve relations between all government agencies, develop State of Jefferson, reevaluate zoning laws and processes (SCAP, 1996).

Trinity County Economic Development 1995 Visions Characteristics: There is access to resources, 90% of federal contracts are awarded locally, There is private ownership of government forest lands. High technological mass transit and communications. Trinity County is rated high in sustainable timber production, There are still no stoplights (TCEDF, 1995).

In discussion of building a tourism market around low development "stakes" and land costs, suggestions were made to authorize zoning ordinances to protect the resources, particularly waterfront and watershed. "It is far easier to preserve your natural resource and cultural heritage that it is to reclaim it" (Sheffield & Warren, 1998, 56).

Restoration: Recovering The Geography of Hope

In January 1997, the new Forest Chief Mike Dombeck urged Forest Service workers "to make protection and restoration of national forests their top priority and to disregard those who want to gut environmental laws." A former fisheries biologist and guide from northern Wisconsin, Dombeck maintains that, "We cannot meet the needs of the people if we do not first conserve and restore the health of the land... Failing to do this, nothing else really matters" (Sooner, 1997).

The most comprehensive of all environmental laws, the Endangered Species Act, was passed to reverse the plant and animal extinction rate twenty-five years ago. Congress gave the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service "a responsibility that is breathtaking in scope" (Bender, et.al., 1998). "Protecting and recovering endangered species is an enormous challenge with profound social, ecological and economic implications (as is) understanding that our national wildlife resources are finite and that maintaining biodiversity for future generations depends on the collective behaviors and perceptions of the American people toward wildlife habitat in the present" (Boylan, 1998).

This report summarizes the recent status of Pacific Northwest communities who are grappling with the different effects of changes in social policy and the need to protect and preserve genetic and species diversity of natural habitats. It examines some of the economic and social root causes of the decline of biodiversity (Della Salla, et. al, 1997); the beliefs and actions of humankind (Devall, 1988). It determines the need for restoration of the landscape in order to retain the "ethical, economic and spiritual value" of natural entities in the ecosystems.

Studies by political sociologists show influential links between corporate and political entities and policy and practices (Mills, 1959; Domhoff, 1986) such as the amount of timber harvested, allowable pesticide use or water irrigated. History shows that present laws and actions enacted in public and private forests emphasize the resource extraction and short term capital gain which has depleted the biological diversity in natural habitats (Hawken, 1993).

To encourage policy changes which restore the landscape, Warwick Fox suggests a change in the law that requires shifting the onus of justification on those who can justify a right to utilize the benefits of nature for economic gain. "If however, the nonhuman world is considered to be intrinsically valuable, then the onus shifts to the person who wants to interfere with it to justify why they should be allowed to do so... (they are) morally obliged to be able to offer a sufficient justification for their actions" (Fox, 1993).

According to Wasserman, economist Henry George's "concept of the land is ecological in character; he views it as the natural milieu in which communities exist in relation with the surrounding environment, animate and inanimate. The atmosphere, sunlight, and water are the gifts of nature - are the contributing elements'(Andelson, R. (ed.), 1979, 35). For this reason, 'The natural land ought everywhere to be regarded as a community rather than as a private resource' (Ibid., 30)" (Daly and Cobb, 1989, 256).

Contemporary theory interprets the social and political origins of environmental concern associated with anthropocentric norms and values employing a reductionists approach evolving to a wholistic process that requires applied science, conservation biology and economic development (Eckersley, 1992; Grumbine, 1992). Conservation biology is a shift from mere resource extraction to the incorporation of actions that take into consideration the levels of biodiversity and the rates of extinction(Grumbine, 1992); one that "attaches less weight to aesthetics, maximum yields, and profitability, and more to the long-range viability of whole systems species" (Soule, 1985).

Some of the vision statements and action plans in the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion wrestle with the idea that "ecosystem management" of the forested lands by definition includes private landowners in the mix. Gary Synder of Yuba River Watershed Institute engages this thinking along the lines of conservation biology:

In my corner of northern Sierra we are practicing being a 'human inhabited wildlife corridor,' an area that functions as a biological connector, and are coming to certain agreed-on practices that would enhance wildlife survival even as people continue to live there....To Restore the land one must live and work in a place. The place will become whomever approaches it with respect and attention. To work in a place is to bond to a place; people who work together in a place become a community, and a community, in time, grows culture. To restore the wild is to restore culture. (Synder, 1995)

To restore the integrity, stability, and beauty of the landscape, Bill Devall questions how the restoration workers *live for the life of the land*,

The vision statement for the lower Redwood Creek Watershed inside the boundaries of Redwood National Park is that in five hundred years this will be mostly old-growth redwood forest. To achieve this vision will require generations of mindful attention by restoration workers..... Aldo Leopold's land ethic succinctly states the meaning of restoration work: to restore the integrity, stability, and beauty of the landscape.

Restoration means recovering the geography of hope. (Devall, 1994)

Reflections from the "Restoring Watersheds, Communities and Ourselves" 1997 Shasta Bioregional Gathering are summarized in excerpts from two specific presentations. Freeman House, who has many years of experience with restoration of Mattole River salmon, emphasized: *The Spirit of Restoration of the watershed...that we need to maintain ... We are restoring relationships -with each other and with real living places, each with its own set of unique ecologies, hydrologies, histories and cranky psychologiesLuckily the work is its own reward* (House, 1997).

Long-time local bioregionalist, Bill Devall, also spoke on *The State of the System* and concluded that *The principles and practices of eco-forestry, fisheries restoration, wildlands protection, enforcement of state and federal regulations to protect wildlife habitat, and community building efforts are being articulated throughout the bioregion in effective ways. Hopefully, a commitment toward these various ecospohies will form a basis for cultural transformation, resulting in restorative community that exists in a healthy bioregion* (Devall, 1997).

Indicators of Change

The trends noted in this summary of visions, strategy plans and actions employed clearly show a collective voice wanting cleaner land, water and air and the reviving of wildlife, specifically salmon, in the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion. Changes in thinking and actions lean towards restorative designs for a sustainable existence. As highlighted in action plans and proposed policy changes, diverse members of the economically depressed communities are collectively outlining plans for recovery across the landscape.

The extent of information in the 45 different action/strategy/economic development plans also revealed a few examples which one should debate, for example, the opposite points of view to valuing or regarding natural resources as having only an instrumental value to humans. Some reference was made to the polarization and subsequent inability to relate to other points of view and the resulting social conflict. Individuals responding that *Preservationists were seen as a threat* in the Happy Camp Action Plan apparently do not recognize the point of view that the value of preserving nature is to preserve the quality of their own livelihood simultaneously.

Providing access to direct experience and education with respect to many values that biological diversity plays in sustaining ecosystems are key factors to consider for restoring the way of life in communities and watersheds of the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion. Professors, scholars, students and practitioners in the sciences, ecology, conservation biology, nonprofit or governmental environmental services or centers, skilled workers, community planners, civic groups, leaders of public offices and citizens of all walks of life will be of great assistance in networking, gathering background information, needed support and debate.

APPENDIX-ACTION/STRATEGY PLANS

FEMAT: Forest Ecosystem Management: An Ecological, Economic, and Social Assessment Report of the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team, 7/1993.

AMA: Adaptive Management Areas 1997 Success Stories; USDI; BLM-Ore, Wash, Calif; USFWL; USDA; USFS Pacific NW, SW.

CALIFORNIA

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding California's Coordinated Regional Strategy To Conserve Biological Diversity, 1991; Executive Council on Biological Diversity; Secretary of Resources; 10 federal and state resource agencies.

CCNE: Collaborating to Compete in the New Economy; An Economic Strategy for California, 1996; California Economic Strategy Panel.

KPU: Klamath Project Update, 11/1995; University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, CA.

RNEAI: A Report on the Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative in California, 1996; Michael Reyna, State Director.

SMPNC: Strategic Marketing Plan For Northern California Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Sourcebook For Tourism and Recreation Planners, 12/95; Emily Sheffield & Bob Warren.

SyBG: Siskiyou Bioregional Group, CA., 1994; [http:// www](http://www).

WPRP: Watershed Protection and Restoration Program, 8/98; Sacramento, California, <http://www.infoseek.com>.

BGU: Building from the Ground Up: Local Economic Development in California's Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative Counties, E. Smith, 2/95, UC Berkeley.

CAPBB: Community Action Plan for Big Bar, 1994; Big Bar Community Action Planning Committee, Big Bar Community Economic Revitalization Team, CA.

CAPBV: Community Action Plan for Butte Valley, 3/98; Community Action Committee, facilitated by Bruce Goines & Jim Walker, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, CA.

CAPHC: Community Action Plan for Happy Camp, 1994; Community Action Plan Committee, facilitated by Bruce Goines & Jim Walker, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, CA.

CAPM: Community Action Plan for Montague, 1994; Montague Strategic Planning Committee facilitated by Bruce Goines & Jim Walker, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, CA.

CAPMc: Community Action Plan for McCloud, 4/95; USFS, CA.

CAPMS: Community Action Plan for Mount Shasta, 12/96; Mount Shasta City Economic Development Advisory Committee, CA.

CAPE: Community Action Plan for Etna, 1993; Etna Community Action Planning Committee, Bruce Goines, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, CA.

CYT: Constitution of the Yurok Tribe, 1993; Yurok Tribe Interim Council, CA.

DN2020: Del Norte 2020, 5/94; Del Norte 2020 Committee, Chamber of Commerce Economic Development Committee, CA.

GSP: Gasquet Strategic Plan, 1996; Gasquet Strategic Planning Committee, CA.

HCAP: Hyampom Community Action Plan, Spring 7/94; John Rapt, Hyampom Economic Revitalization Team, CA.

HOEDP: Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation 1993 Overall Economic Development Program; Hoopa Valley Tribal Planning Dept. and OEDP Committee, CA.

KCDC: Karuk Community Development Corporation, 1998; Karuk Tribe of California.

OOI: One-on-One Interviews by Phyllis A. Lammers, 1993; Del Norte Economic Development Corporation, CA.

OSBCAP: Orleans Somes Bar Community Action Plan, 3/98 Update; USFS, AEDC, Karuk Tribe, CDF, CEED, CA.

SCCAP: Siskiyou County Community Action Plan, 2/96; Siskiyou County Community Action Committee, G. Breceda, facilitated by J. Walker and P. Melum, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, CA.

SFTRCRMP: South Fork Trinity River Coordinated Resource Management Plan Committee, Draft #2, 1/96; Patrick Truman Associates & Pacific Watershed Associates for South Fork Trinity River Coordinated Resource Management Steering Committee, CA.

SGF: Seventh Generation Fund, 1998; SGF Mission Statement and Overview, CA.

STAP: Southern Trinity Area Plan, 3/95; Southern Trinity Community Economic Revitalization Team, CA.

TCEDF: Trinity County Economic Development Forum, No. 3, 1/93, "Vision Characteristics" USFS, CA.

YCAP: Yreka Community Action Plan, 1988; Yreka Economic Task Force, Yreka City Council, CA.

YOEDP: Yurok Overall Economic Development Plan, Annual review and program modification, FY 1997-98; Yurok Tribe Office of Planning and Community Development, Eureka, CA.

OREGON

OWHP: Oregon's Watershed Health Program, Vol. 1, 8/95; Strategic Water Management Board, 13 state agencies, Governor's Office and Water Resources Department.

AVSP: Applegate Valley Strategic Plan 7/97; C. Moseley, K. Preister, Rogue Institute for Ecology and Economy, OR.

BFF: Blueprint For The Future, Issue Round Tables Action Steps Toward the Livable Communities of Tomorrow; 6/97; Rogue Valley Civic League, OR.

BFSP: Butte Falls Strategic Plan, 5/91; Butte Falls' Community Response Team and the Oregon Department of Economic Development.

CEPSP: City of Eagle Point Strategic Plan, 11/96; Facilitated by Rogue Valley Council of Governments, OR.

Frissewell: 1996; Healing the Watershed: A Guide to the Restoration of Watersheds and Native Fish in the West. The Pacific Rivers Council, Inc. Eugene, OR.

IVSP: Illinois Valley Strategy Plan for Community Development, 1996; Illinois Community Response Team, OR.

MCC: "No One is Thrown Away: The W. Medford Community Coalition and Opportunity for Change," 3/95; K. Preister, Rogue Institute for Ecology and Economy, OR.

OURWC: The Outreach and Education Project of the Upper Rogue Watershed Council, 7/97; K. Preister, Rogue Institute for Ecology and Economy, OR.

SAPP: Strategic Action Plan, Community & Economic Development Strategies for Prospect, 11/93; Prospect Community Improvement Association and Southern Oregon Economic Development District, OR.

SAV: Stewardship in the Applegate Valley: Issues and Opportunities in Watershed Restoration, 9/95; S. Loucks, K. Preister, Rogue Institute for Ecology and Economy, OR.

SCSP: Shady Cove Strategic Plan, 11/96; Facilitated by Rogue Valley Council of Governments, OR.

WIA: Words into Action: A Community Assessment of the Applegate Valley, 5/94; K. Preister, Rogue Institute for Ecology and Economy, OR.

Bibliography

- Andelson, R. (ed.). 1979. *Critics of Henry George*. Associated University Presses, London.
- Barnes M. & T. Jacobsen, 1997. "Working Models of Ecoforestry: From Theory to Practice." In Drengson A. & Taylor, D. (eds.) *Ecoforestry: The Art and Science of Sustainable Forest Use*. New Society Publishers. Gabriola Island, BC, Canada.
- Bender, Michael, Karen Boylan and E Smith. 1998. "Turning the Corner Towards Recovery" in *Endangered Species UPDATE*. July/August 1998, Vol. 15, No. 4, p. 4.
- Boylan, Karen. 1998. "How Americans Value Wildlife" in *Endangered Species UPDATE*. July/August 1998, Vol. 15, No. 4, p. 10.
- Catton, William, Jr. 1998. "Malthus More Relevant Than Ever" NPG Forum. Washington D.C.
- Coveny, Sandra. 1992. "Technology Isn't Entirely Evil" in *Wild Earth*, Special Issue, p. 81. Cenozoic Society, Inc., Canton, NY.
- Daly, Herman and John Cobb. 1989. *For the Common Good: Redirecting the Economy toward Community, the Environment, and a Sustainable Future*. Beacon Press, Boston.
- Della Salla, D., D. Olson, R. Noss, W. Wetterger, R. Abell & J. Stritthold. "A Global Perspective on the Biodiversity of the Klamath-Sisikiyu Ecoregion. "
- Devall, Bill. 1988. *Simple In Means, Rich In Ends*. Gibbs Smith, Utah.
- Devall, Bill (ed.). 1993. *Clearcut The Tragedy of Industrial Forestry*. Earth Island Press and Sierra Club Books, CA.
- Devall, Bill. 1994.a. "Restore Wildness." In Burks (ed.) *A Wildlands Anthology: Place of the Wild*. Island Press, Washington, DC.
- Devall, Bill. 1997. "The State of The System." SBG5 insert in *ECONews*, Vol.27, No. 10, Nov 1997, Arcata, CA.
- Dombeck, Michael. "A Message from the USFS: Let's Rethink Roads" in *Freeflow*, Journal of the Pacific Rivers Council. Eugene, OR, Winter 1998, p.4.
- Domhoff, G.William. 1983. *Who Rules America Now? A View for the 80's*. Simon & Schuster, Inc.. NY
- Douglas, Jack. 1976. *Investigative Social Research*. Sage Publications, Inc., CA.
- Drengson Alan. 1993. "Remembering the Moral and Spiritual Dimensions of Forests" In Devall(ed.) *Clearcut The Tragedy of Industrial Forestry*. Earth Island Press and Sierra Club Books, CA. p.23.
- Drengson A. & D. Taylor (eds.). 1997. *Ecoforestry: The Art and Science of Sustainable Forest Use*. New Society Publishers. Gabriola Island, BC, Canada.
- Eckersley, Robyn. 1992. *Environmentalism and Political Theory*. S.U.N.Y. Press, Albany, NY.
- Flader, S. 1998. *Environmental History, "Citizenry and the State in the Shaping of Environmental Policy*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL.

- Foreman, Dave. 1992 "Developing a Regional Wilderness Recovery Plan" in *Wild Earth*, Special Issue. P. 26. Cenozoic Society, Inc., Canton, NY.
- Foreman, Dave. 1993. "The Big Woods and Ecological Wilderness Recovery" in Devall(ed.) *Clearcut The Tragedy of Industrial Forestry*. Earth Island Press and Sierra Club Books, CA.
- Fox, Warwick. 1993. "The Recognition of Intrinsic Value in Writing of Legislation" in Devall(ed.) *Clearcut The Tragedy of Industrial Forestry*. Earth Island Press and Sierra Club Books, CA.
- Frissewell, C., Ph.D., 1996. *Healing the Watershed: A Guide to the Restoration of Watersheds and Native Fish in the West*. The Pacific Rivers Council, Inc. Eugene, OR.
- Gatewood, Steve. 1998. *Wild Earth*, Cenozoic Society, Inc., Canton, NY.
- Glasser, Barney and Anselm Strauss. 1967. *The Discovery of Grounded Theory : strategies for qualitative research*. Aldine Pub.. Co., Chicago IL.
- Glasser, Harold. Spring 1996. "Naess's Deep Ecology Approach and Environmental Policy." *Environmental Ethics*. P. 162.
- Gould, Lou. 1997.
- Grumbine, Ed. 1992. *Ghostbears*. Island Press, Washington, D.C.
- Guba, Egon and Yvonna Lincoln. 1981. *Effective Evaluation*. Jossey-Vass Publishers, San Francisco, CA.
- Hall, Bob. 1994. "Study Disproves 'Jobs VS. Environment' Myth; States Ranked on Economic and Ecological Health." Institute for Southern Studies. Durham., NC.
- Hawken, Paul. 1993. *The Ecology of Commerce*. Harper Business, New York, NY.
- House, Freeman. 1997. "The Spirit of Restoration." SBG5 insert in *ECONeWS*, Vol.27, No. 10, Nov 1997, Northcoast Environmental Center, Arcata, CA.
- Johnson, Julie. "SOAR to promote eco-tourism" in *Del Norte Triplicate*, May 8, 1998, p 1.
- Kellert, S. & E. O. Wilson (eds.). 1993. *The Biophilia Hypothesis*. Island Press, Washington, DC.
- Kinsley, Michael. 1997. "RMI's Economic Renewal Program: An Introduction" in *The Economic Renewal Guide*. Rocky Mountain Institute Showmass, CO.
- Kerbo, Harold. 1989. *Sociology: Social Structure and Social Conflict*. McNillian Pub.. Co., NY.
- Kussel, Jonathan and Sam Cook . 1997 "Well-Being Assessment of Communities in the Klamath Region." USFS, Klamath NFS, CA.
- Leopold, Aldo. 1949. *A Sand County ALMANAC and Sketches Here and There*. Oxford University Press.
- Lukas, Debbie. 1998. "Clearcut Ban On Oregon Ballot," "Sucker Creek, Hammered, Site for More Logging." *ECONeWS*, Vol. 28, No.8, Sept. 1998, Arcata, CA.
- Mander, Jerry. 1997. " Foreword" In Drengson & Taylor (eds.) p.9 . *Ecoforestry: The Art and Science of Sustainable Forest Use*. New Society Publishers. Gabriola Island, BC, Canada.

- McKay, Tim and Felice Pace. 1991. "New Perspectives on Conservation and Preservation in the Klamath-Siskiyou Region." Symposium on Biodiversity of Northwestern California.
- Mills, C.W. 1959. *The Power Elite*. Oxford Univ. Press., New York, NY.
- Naess, Arne and David Rothenberg translator and editor. 1989/1990. *Ecology, Community and Lifestyle*. Cambridge University Press.
- Niemi, Ernie and Ed Whitelaw, 1997. Assessing Economic Tradeoffs in Forest Management. USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, PNW-GTR-403, August 1997, p. 21.
- Norgaard, Kari. 1997. "Learning From the Past: Timber and Community Well-Being in Siskiyou County., A Socio-Economic Assessment." Klamath Forest Alliance, Etna, CA., p. 4-5.
- Noss, R. & A. Cooperrider. 1994. *Saving Nature's Legacy: Protecting and Restoring Biodiversity*. Island Press, Washington, D.C.
- Noss, R. 1992. "The Wildlands Projects: Land Conservation Strategy," in *Wild Earth*, Special Issue, p. . Cenozoic Society, Inc., Canton, NY.
- Oelschlaeger, Max. 1994. "The Idea of Wilderness as a Deep Ecological Ethic" in Burks, D. (ed.) *A Wildlands Anthology: Place of the Wild*. Island Press, Washington, DC. p.131.
- Poston, R. W. 1950. *Small Town Renaissance: A Story of the Montana Study*. Harper. NY.
- Power, Tom, Dr. 1995. "Economic Well-Being and Environmental Protection in the Pacific Northwest ; A Consensus Report by Pacific Northwest Economists. " Univ. Of Montana, Missoula, Montana.
- Simon Mellor, K. D. 1995. *A Responsive Evaluation of The Clearcut Education Project*. Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
- Sooner, Scott. "U.S. Tries To Define National Forest Mission." *Eureka Times-Standard*, 9/21/97, p. A6.
- Soule, Michael. 1992. "A Vision for the Meantime" in *Wild Earth*, Special Issue, Cenozoic Society, Inc., Canton, NY.
- Soule, M. & K. Kohm (eds.). 1989. *Research Priorities for Conservation Biology*. Island Press, Washington, DC.
- Soule, M. & R. Noss. 1998. "Rewilding and Biodiversity: Complimentary Goals for Continental Conservation" in *Wild Earth*, Vol. 8, No. 3, Fall 1998. Cenozoic Society, Inc., Canton, NY.
- Sturtevant, V., Parker K., M. Shannon, and W. Burch, Jr. (1988-In Press) *Some Contributions of Social Theory to Ecosystem Management*.
- Strauss, Anselm and Juliet Corbin. 1990. *Basics of Qualitative Research*. Sage Publications Inc., Newberry Park, CA.
- Synder, Gary 1995. "The Rediscovery of Turtle Island." In Sessions (ed.), *Deep Ecology For The 21st Century*. Shambhala Pub. Inc. Boston, MA.
- Thomas, Jim. 1993. *Doing Critical Ethnography*. Sage University Press, Newberry Park, CA.

- Vance-Borland, Ken, R. Noss, J. Stritthold, P. Frost, C. Carrol & R Nawa. "A Biodiversity Conservation Plan for the Klamath-Siskiyou Region" in Wild Earth, Winter 1995, p. 52.
- Wallace, D. 1983. *The Klamath Knot*. A Yolla Bolly Press Book published by Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, CA.
- Wallace, D. Winter 1992. "The Klamath Surprise; Forestry Meets Biodiversity on the West Coast." *Wilderness*.
- www: Infoseek news "Governor Wilson Approves Watershed Protection and Restoration Funding - California's North Coast Fisheries to Benefit." Sacramento, CA. 8/25/98